

ENGLISH**This section contains 22 questions.**

The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-8)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Certain octopuses and squid can change their color by making special _____ cells, called chromatophores, larger or smaller.

- (1) esteem
- (2) impact
- (3) hazard
- (4) pigment

2. Four tons of grapes are _____ to produce one ton of raisins.

- (1) attempted
- (2) satisfied
- (3) commanded
- (4) required

3. The _____ value of lentils makes this legume an important part of a vegetarian diet.

- (1) nutritional
- (2) excessive
- (3) commercial
- (4) selective

4. Hundreds of _____ are spoken in China; as a result, people from one part of the country are not always able to make themselves understood in other regions.

- (1) dialects
- (2) dialogues
- (3) disciplines
- (4) dilemmas

5. Although Wales is part of the United Kingdom, the country has a _____ cultural identity.

- (1) voluntary
- (2) distinct
- (3) reluctant
- (4) temporary

6. In 1764, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, a machine that would change the _____ of history.

- (1) leak
- (2) fault
- (3) glance
- (4) course

7. The Venus de Milo was once thought to be the work of the master sculptor Praxiteles, but that view has _____ been refuted.

- (1) only
- (2) instead
- (3) since
- (4) therefore

8. King George VI was _____ by his daughter Elizabeth, who took the throne after his death in 1952.

- (1) succeeded
- (2) enabled
- (3) retained
- (4) presumed

Restatements (Questions 9-12)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.**

9. The Mediterranean Sea is far saltier than the Atlantic Ocean.

- (1) The Mediterranean Sea was once as salty as the Atlantic Ocean.
- (2) The Atlantic Ocean is not nearly as salty as the Mediterranean Sea.
- (3) The Atlantic Ocean has almost as much salt as the Mediterranean Sea.
- (4) The Mediterranean Sea is just as salty as the Atlantic Ocean.

10. Relativism is the belief that there can be no universal standards for what is true, good, or beautiful.

- (1) Relativism has been used to prove that truth, goodness, and beauty cannot be measured.
- (2) Relativism holds that truth, goodness, and beauty are unattainable.
- (3) According to relativism, truth, goodness, and beauty are universal ideals.
- (4) According to relativism, there are no absolute criteria for truth, goodness, and beauty.

11. Giulio Caccini paved the way for the advent of opera by setting the play *Euridice* to music.

- (1) Caccini's opera *Euridice* was based on a play of the same name.
- (2) Caccini's musical version of *Euridice* was a forerunner of opera.
- (3) Before turning to opera, Caccini composed music for plays, such as *Euridice*.
- (4) The emergence of opera inspired Caccini to compose music for *Euridice*.

12. Tourists are drawn to Belize's Turneffe Islands by the promise of pristine beaches.

- (1) Beach-loving tourists will not be disappointed by Belize's Turneffe Islands.
- (2) The once peaceful beaches of Belize's Turneffe Islands have been overrun by tourists.
- (3) Unspoiled beaches make Belize's Turneffe Islands a popular tourist destination.
- (4) Visitors to Belize's Turneffe Islands rave about the magnificent beaches.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 13-17)

- (1) Since ancient times, travelers setting out on long journeys have taken with them food that is easy to carry and does not go bad. During the Age of Exploration, sailors survived lengthy sea voyages on dried food and food preserved in salt. The dawn of the Space Age posed new challenges: how and what to eat in the weightless conditions of a spacecraft.
- (5)

- American astronaut John Glenn ate the first meal in space aboard the *Friendship 7* spacecraft in 1962. His meal consisted of a meat and vegetable mixture that he squeezed into his mouth from a tube like those used for toothpaste. For dessert, he had applesauce, served the same way. This was hardly a pleasant eating experience but did
- (10) prove that humans could eat, swallow, and digest food in an environment without gravity. In the years that followed, many improvements were made to dining in space. Today, the food is tastier, more varied, and presented in a more conventional manner. Food packets and utensils are set out on a tray, where they are kept from floating away by means of magnets and Velcro fasteners.

- (15) Astronauts can even enjoy ice cream, although for years, they were denied this much-loved comfort food. By 1968, scientists had created freeze-dried ice cream, which did not need to be kept cold. Unfortunately, it tasted nothing like the real thing. Even worse, freeze-dried ice cream crumbled. This made it dangerous: floating pieces of ice cream could damage the spacecraft's sensitive electronic systems. In 1973,
- (20) astronauts finally got the real thing after a small freezer was installed in the *Skylab* space station.

Questions

13. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) describe the beginnings of the Space Age
 (2) discuss one of the challenges faced by travelers
 (3) explain how to preserve food
 (4) compare astronauts with sailors

14. In line 4, "posed" could best be replaced with -

- (1) lost
- (2) spent
- (3) chose
- (4) brought

15. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) introduce one of the first American astronauts
- (2) describe the first meal eaten in space
- (3) discuss how food eaten in space has changed over time
- (4) explain how astronauts' food is prepared

16. According to the second paragraph, John Glenn _____ in space.

- (1) used utensils to eat the first meal
- (2) showed that it was possible to eat
- (3) was surprised that food tasted good
- (4) ate his favorite foods

17. In line 20, "the real thing" refers to -

- (1) the space station
- (2) a freezer
- (3) ice cream
- (4) electronic systems

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Antisocial personality disorder (APD) is a psychological condition that affects about 3 percent of men and 1 percent of women in the United States. Some experts estimate that up to 80 percent of prisoners convicted of violent crimes have APD. Ironically, people with APD are usually sociable and even charming. Beneath this veneer, however, they are often irresponsible, uncaring, and dishonest. APD sufferers tend to be impulsive and rarely stop to consider the consequences of their actions. While they may apologize for their behavior, they do not feel regret.
- (5)

- (10) Researchers at the University of Southern California (USC) studied 21 men who had been diagnosed with APD, all of whom had committed violent crimes. They found that their subjects had extremely low nerve cell volume and decreased neural activity in the area of the brain called the prefrontal cortex. Responsible for self-restraint and the ability to predict the outcome of actions, the prefrontal cortex is central to the development of conscience and social sensitivity.

- (15) Adrian Raine, a psychopathologist from USC, warns against overstating the relationship between biology and violent behavior. A deficiency in the prefrontal cortex, according to Raine, is not the only determinant of violent behavior; social and environmental factors must also be taken into account. "Some people who have prefrontal deficits do not become antisocial, and some antisocial individuals do not have prefrontal deficits. Biology is not destiny."

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) discuss a personality disorder and its relation to violent behavior
 (2) summarize the behavioral characteristics of APD
 (3) describe a USC study on violent crime
 (4) present two opposing theories about antisocial behavior

19. According to the first paragraph, it is surprising that people with APD -

- (1) are less impulsive than most people
- (2) seem to get along well with others
- (3) commit 80 percent of violent crimes in the United States
- (4) do not apologize for their behavior

20. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) explain the relationship between nerve cell volume and neural activity
- (2) explain how USC researchers measured neural activity in the prefrontal cortex
- (3) present findings about the connection between APD and the prefrontal cortex
- (4) describe how violent actions affect neural activity

21. It can be inferred from the text that a lower volume of cells in the prefrontal cortex -

- (1) may cause violent behavior
- (2) can be treated
- (3) is often found in men who do not have APD
- (4) is responsible for self-restraint

22. A "deficiency" (line 15) is -

- (1) an impulse
- (2) a response
- (3) a shortage
- (4) an account